Its Observance with Parade and Speeches-Mr. Langston's Address on the Relations of Colored People to the Administration.

The rain-fall yesterday forenoon seriously interfered with the processional part of the programme in celebrating the Emancipation Proclamation. The procession, however, was of creditable proportions, and indicated what might have been under more favorable circumstances. The line formed at the corner of Ohio and Mississippi streets, and included a platoon of police, the Brotherhood band, seven marshals, militia, the reception committee in carriages with the orator of the day, Hon, John M. Langston, citizens in carriages and on foot. The military companies from abroad failed to attend, and fewer persons took advantage of excursion rates than was expected. The prize drill was given up for lack of competition.

The exercises in the Exposition Building in the afternoon were largely attended, notwithstanding the threatening appearances of the skies. The stand from which the speaking took place was at the east end of the main floor, and it was tastefully decorated with American flags. There W McCoy presided, and he made an address, explaining the significance the celebration, aptly comparing the 22d day of Sepetmber, upon which President Lincoln gave to the world the Emancipation Proclamation with the Fourth of July. The latter spoke for freedom for a nation, and the former freedom for a race. He thought the time should come when Americans of all nationalities should join with the enfranchised race in celebrating the Proclamation of

This was followed by an eloquent invo-cation by Rev. J. H. Davis, and after it came Hon. J. S. Hinton, who welcomed, on behalf of the State, the distinguished orator of the day, Hon. J. M. Langston. of Virginia. George L. Knox then welcomed him in behalf of the city of Indianapolis, the Brotherhood band at the close of Mr. Knox's speech playing "Marching thro Georgia, the stirring strains of the well-known air evoking much applause. Rev. L. M. Leonard, in a brief but well-timed speech, spoke the welcome on behalf of the preachers, and lastly Dr. S. A. Elbert introduced Mr. Langston. "Twenty-six years ago," said the Doctor, "when I was a young man, in Ohio, I had the pleasure and benefit of a personal acquaintance with the distin-guished gentleman who will address you. He came to me and said: 'Elbert, there is a broad field in Indianapolis for a young man; you should go there.' I followed his At this point Hon. W. W. Herod was discovered in the audience and invited to a seat upon the platform. Mr. Langston then came forward, and, as he did so, was received with the most enthusiastic favor. His name is a household word among the people of his race, though he has not spoken in Indianapolis since 1872.

"It is a very pleasant thing," said Mr. Langston, as he began his speech, "to come to this beautiful city, to visit your great State. A man knows little of the history of the United States, and of the great men of the United States who is not acquainted with the fact that you have sent from In-diana to the council of the Nation and to the presidency of the United States men of whom you should be exceedingly proud. [Applause.] The first man of your State who really distinguished himself in words and in works in connection with the freedom of our race was your grand Governor, Oliver P. Morton, afterward Senator. What shall I say of the man you have sent to be President of the United States? I shall not touch politics but I have a right to speak of your own son and statesman, and to say that no man since Grant has filled the presidential chair more completely or with greater success than Benjamin Harrison. [Great applause.

PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO. "We are to consider to-day the problem of the negro. You have been in the habit of thinking it confined to the United States. The negro who came to this continent was forced to come. He was owned by another, worked for another who reaped all the fruits of his industry. He did not come seeking liberty and free institutions, but he has been emancipated and incorporated into the body-politic of the country in which he was held as a slave. Here our race is, and not only are we here, but we are in every nook and corner of this continent. No man can look here or there without seeing the negro to be omnipresent. God planted him in this country in slavery, but he is now to live in it in freedom; to their eyes to the sun, and, with radiant black faces, thank God they are born to

American liberty. [Laughter and applause.] "It has been predicted that we would starve," continued Mr. Langston, "but we didn't. It was predicted that we would go to the penitentiary. We went to school. We are rising every day. You mustn't think we are confined to the United States. There are thirty millions of negroes on this continent-in Canada, this country, in the | plause. West Indies, in Central and South America-multiplying our numbers and attending to all those things that interest mankind. We are engaged in building governments, in great industrial enterprises, in cultivating corn, rice, tobacco, bananas, cotton, coffee, sugar, all the great staples that he at the base of the commerce of the world. Wherever man labors and achieves the negro is found laboring with manly purpose-a factor in the interests of the country. We have done on this continent everything that the white man has done. The white man will preach you a sermon, and he will go to the penitentiary, and the negro will do precisely the same. | Laughter. The pegro, like the white man, will write you a splendid article, or he will steal bacon from your smoke-house. What a splendid President of the United States a white man makes! What an admirable President of the United States the negro is

going to make.

"You will remember that I was elected to the Fifty-second Congress from the Fourth Virginia district. The Democrats said I should not be elected, and they did everything to defeat me, stopping at no fraud to carry out their purpose. I was not only elected, but by my election it was shown that the State of Virginia had really been carried for Harrison and Morton. Reed, the Speaker, said 166 members constituted a quorum. The Democrats took their hats whenever my case, which was contested, came up and walked out of the house. Finally, when I was seated there was not a Democrat in the house. But the day I made my first speech these Democrats were in their seats listening to me, and the second man to take my hand was a Demoeratic Congressman from New York, Mr. Amos Cummings. Democrats are not hard to overcome when you beat them. Just beat a Democrat and he yields ever so gracefully. [Applause.] I appreciated the victory I had won by the action of my friend Reed, the Speaker, my friend Mc-Kinley, who is to be Governor of Ohio, and my friend Cannon, of Illinois. The Republicans, sustained by the administration, gave me their help and gave me my seat.

Applause. TWO REPUBLICS. "What have you white men done? You have built governments, the highest work that man can accomplish. You must remember that we negroes have built two governments on this continent, Haytı and the Dominican. The minister from Hayti, who is in Washington, is a distinguished man, an author, and speaks English. French, Spanish and German. We have done pretty well on this American continent. Hayti had no orators like Garrison and Phillips to speak for the negro race. but that race asserted its manhood and rights. The negro has done well in Jamaica. where Solienter Burke, of Kingston, a negro, is the best lawyer, the richest man in the island-a millionaire-and he is only an emancipated slave. In the United States we are nine millions, and increasing every day. We are deing anything that anybody else is doing. We are making ourselves felt at every turn as loval American citizens. We are filling all

palace cars, six thousand young negroes, all intelligent, all making money. The colored man is wanted for the buffet car. He is doing a man's business when he can carve with knife and fork in hotel or dining car. That is not servile labor, it is skilled labor. I have been all along that line, from blacking boots to making a law argument. | Applause.] Let no colored man run away from the opportunity to make a dollar when he can make it by honest toil."

"The negro problem will be solved. What brought us out of slavery? It was an injury to the white man to keep us there. Men will admit us to manhood and the dignities, opportunities and rights of manhood, because to do otherwise is to iniperil their own rights. [Applause.] The negro holds the balance of power in several States, and when you renominate Benjamin Harrison how are you going to carry Indiana for him without the negro vote? [A voice "He'll get it." Applause. How carry the electoral vote of Ohio without the negro? Or Pennsylvania or New York? Then, if you need us and need our vote what is Harrison going to do? He is going to preach the same doctrine he has preached ever since 1876. He has always said that the American ballot shall be protected so that the humblest man, white or black, shall cast that ballot without fear, intimidation or fraud-and that settles it, doesn't it! We want the American ballot conserved for white men, and because it must be conserved for white men it shall be conserved for negroes.

WHERE THE COLORED MAN STANDS. "I have taken a great deal of pains within the last two weeks," further said the

speaker, "to find out where the colored American stands under the civil-service rules; what number of colored men we have in the employ of the government. have here the number of colored men and women in every department of the government at Washington. We have in the various executive branches and in the government of the District of Columbia, 2,294 colored persons employed. Some are clerks, some are chiefs of divisions, some auditors, one, Mr. Bruce, is recorder of deeds on a salary of at least \$18,000 a year. Here is a negro holding the finest position in respect of salary that the government can give, after the President of the United States. John Lynch is Auditor of the Treasury, at a salary of \$3,600 a year, and his chief clerk, a colored man, gets \$2,000 a year. These 2,394 colored persons in the service of the United States, under this administration, get an aggregate salary of \$1,370,623.98 a year, an average of \$572.76 each. Take the District government alone, and you have employed 909 colored persons, who receive annually \$304,500. We are simply working out our destiny. We are in our government's service, doing all that other men can do. The Freedmen's Hospital at Washington has as its surgeon a colored man, Dr. C. B. Purvis. There have been employed besides him Dr. Powell, Dr. Abbott, Dr. Augusta, Dr. Harris and Dr. T. J. Shadd. When Mr. Lynch took charge as Fourth Auditor in April, 1889, there was only one colored man in the bureau holding a higher position than that of laborer. Under his administration there came into that office five colored clerks, getting salaries ranging all the way from \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year, and one colored chief of division, of whom I spoke before, who gets \$2,000 a year. These things show you what President Harrison has done, directly and indirectly, for the colored people in promoting them and giving them dignified service. Here is another thing that shows how admirably the colored people are being treated by the Republican party and this administration. It is the distribution of the fund appropriated by Congress for the instruction of colored persons who are in agricultural and mechanical colleges. This is done under the Morrill law, approved Aug. 30, 1890. Forty-eight thousand dollars under this law goes to each of sixteen States, to be apportioned for educational purposes among the white and colored, according to population. The white people in most of these States wanted the money given mainly to them that is handed over to the State government for distribution. But the administration. mindful of the interests of the colored peo-ple, would do nothing of the kind. The bill requires that three payments of \$48,000

n	noney itself."	Mr. La	nent apportions the ngston showed, is
1	Per Ct.	a fire factor	
١,	State. Pop'l'tion.		School.
	Jabama43	\$20,640	Huntsville Normal.
	rkausas27	12,960	Pine Bluff Normal.
	elaware20	9,600	
	lorida4412	22,320	State Normal.
	eorgia 18	23,040	Br'ch Georgia Uni'ty.
	entucky 15	7,200	State Normal.
	ouisiana . 50	24,000	Southern University.
	laryland23	11,040	
	lississippi58	27,840	
	lissouri 6	2,880	Lincoln University.
	. Corolina.37	17,760	
	. Carolina.60	*******	No distribution.
	ennessee26	12,480	Fisk University.
	exas25	12,000	
	irginia3313	16,000	Hampton Normal.
	V. Virginia. 4	1,920	W. Virginia Institute.

multiply and replenish the earth. Every | interested in educating the negro, and when day seven hundred little black babies lift | it comes to distributing the money the administration sees that it is fairly done. Yes, my friends, we are getting on fairly well. With a good dollar vouchsafed to us, with the protecting system of the McKinlev tariff and the ballot saved by the Republican party so that every man shall vote and have his vote counted as cast, we will aid our white brother, standing with him in manly purpose in making this country the grandest on the face of the earth." [Ap-

THE EVENING EXERCISES. The Exposition Building in the evening held a large company and the assemblage took on the appearance of a social affair even more than the meeting of the afternoon. Tables were set and there was eating and drinking, and conversation. The programme opened with prayer by Rev. E. D. Martin, which was followed by an exordial by Rev. J. A. Davis. Charles Lewis sunga tenor solo, and Mrs. J. V. T. Hill gave an elocutionary selection. Mrs. Lizzie P. Dugan gave a solo which showed the fine qualities of her voice, and Mrs. J. W. Carr's instrumental solo was well received. After this Mrs. Dugan and Mr. Lewis sung a duet in a very pleasing manner. The exercises concluded with a brief address by

Mr. Langston. What a Colored Man Has Done. Hon. John M. Langston is an illustration

of the possibilities that this favored land offers to genius, industry and integrity without reference to the possessor's race. color or previous condition. He was born a slave in Louisa county, Virginia, and emancipated at six years of age. He was graduated at Oberlin in 1849, and from the theological department of that college in 1853. His public service commenced in 1855, when he was elected clerk of Brownhelm township, Lorraine county, Ohio, he being the first colored man in the United States to be chosen to an elective office. One colored man had been admitted to the bar before him, but he was the first regularly examined for admission to practice. The board that examined him was composed of two Democrats and one Whig, who found that he knew more law than all three of them, and he was admitted. He served two terms in the Oberlin Town Council, commencing in 1857, and subsequently held all the offices in the gift of the town, being for eleven years a member of the Board of Education. During the war he recruited the Fifth United States colored regiment, admitted by military anthority to have been the finest regiment of colored troops that ever entered the field. Soon after the war, at the earnest solicitation of General How-Mr. Langston became Solicitorgeneral of the Freedman's Bureau, which position he held for two years, most of which was spent in the Southern States. Retiring from that position he settled at Washington, where he practiced law, assisted in establishing Howard University, where he was called to a professorship and became dean of the faculty of that department. He was for seven years a member of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, and elected its

secretary in 1875. In 1877 President Hayes appointed him United States minister and consul-general to the republic of Hayti. This position he held for over eight years, discharging its delicate and intricate duties to the credit of himself and the satisfaction of the government. With the advent of the Cleveland administration he resigned and re-

num. This position he resigned to become president of the Virginia Normal and Collegiste Institute, located at Petersburg, which institution he at once placed on a piane of rare excellence and efficiency. In 1888 his constituents elected him to Congress. The Democrats, who had control of the election machinery, counted him out, and the certificate was given to Venable, his Democratic competitor. Langston con-tested and was awarded his seat. At the close of his congressional term he returned to Petersburg, where he has one of the largest and most lucrative law practices enjoyed by any barrister of the Old Do-

THE BLACK MAN'S FIGHT,

Contesting for Recognition in the Secre Orders-Only Genuine Odd-Fellows.

Phi ade phia Record. The fight in the Patriotic Order Sons of America over the admission of colored men to fellowship, resulting in the defeat of the latter, brings to light an interesting story of the long struggle of the negro for recognition in secret orders and his successes up

There are but two prominent secret orders in the country that admit colored men to full and equal membership and fellowship with their white members. These are the Grand Army of the Republic and the American Protestant Association. The latter amended its constitution at the annual session of the Grand Lodge, held in Buffalo in 1890, so as to permit the admission of the colored men, and the Grand Army settled the color line question at its recent convention at Detroit in favor of the full recognition of the negro comrade. The Masonic order proper in the United States bars out the colored man, but among the many branches of that order there is one which gives him the privileges of membership and participation in all the rights and benefits. This is known as the

Misriam rite. It is not recognized in this

State, but in a number of other States the

Misriam is a properly accredited institution

like the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine,

Knights Templar and other side issues of the great organization which comes under the head of modern masonry. There are, however, colored Masons all over the country, and they work in the degrees of the Scottish Rite just the same as their white brethren. A peculiar fact about the order known to the regular Masons as a distinctively colored body is that the latter's rules permit the admission of white men, and it is said that there are few lodges of this so-called colored Masonic order in the State of Pennsylvania that have not more or less white members. Of course the colored members are heavily in the majority, and they control the order. The have anything to do with the colored claimants of the title, and it is even forbidden to visit a colored lodge, which, how-

their Caucasian rivals. The Independent Order of Odd-fellows, which, next to the Masonic order, has probably the most numerous membership of any of the secret bodies, is scrupulously exact in barring out the black man, and yet, according to the history of real Odd-fellowship, the colored man is in possession of the only simon-pure, genuine article.

ever, is glad to throw open its doors to

The Odd-fellows was originally an English importation, and the name of the organization was the Grand United Order of Odd-fellows. Under this title and the work of what was known as the Manchester Unity in the order there was no restriction on account of race or color. After the order had obtained a flourishing foothold in the United States the inevitable colorline was drawn, and led to a split and the formation of a new order, from which the black man was excluded.

This is the l. O. of O. F. which, with but few alterations, still retains the ritual and procedure of the Manchester Unity, G. U. O, of O. F., which is now principally made up of colored men, though they admit whites, and have quite a number of them scattered in their various lodges throughout the country. There is an interesting history connected

with the attempt to give the colored race a foothold in the Knights of Pythias. A man with a trace of negro blood in his veins, but who was so nearly white that he readily passed as a Caucasian, was duly initiated as a member of a Knights of Pythias lodge in Kentucky.

After going through all the degrees and obtaining a thorough knowledge of the signs, grip, passwords and work of the rituals, he proceeded to another portion of the State, and, having had proper authority delegated to him, organized a new lodge of the order, for which he obtained a charter from the Grand Lodge of the State. He failed to inform the Grand Lodge officers when he applied for the charter and furnished the list of the members of the new lodge that those members were all colored

Such was the case, however, and when the potentates of the order proper heard of it there was a lively time, and the newlyformed lodge of colored men was incontinently bounced. Its officers and members had possession of all the knowledge enjoyed by a white Knight, however, and they organized new lodges among their own race, and thus formed the colored Knights of Pythias. They claim that there is not a particle of difference between their methods in and out of the lodge-room and those of the Order of Pythias that refuses them admittance.

For a year or two past the chief officials of the Knights of the Mystic Chain have had considerable trouble with a number of subordinate lodges in this State and New Jersey, whose members organized a side issue known as the Knights of the Hairpin. The grand officers made vigorous efforts to stamp out the innovation, and finally threatened to expel every lodge that tolerated it. In fact, they did expel a few to make an example of them. This brought forth a counter-threat from a number of the lodges who were determined to foster the Hair-pin Knights that they would bring about revolution, form a new Order of Mystic Chain and admit the colored brother. The controversy is said to be unsettled, but whether the negro will in consequence be able to become a link in the Mystic Chain

remains to be seen. At different times since the organization of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. which is to a considerable extent composed of members of the amusement profession. strennous efforts have been made to have colored men admitted into some of the lodges. All attempts in this direction have failed, however, and the Elks' membership is confined to white men.

The Improved Order of Red Men claims to be the only order that has not a colored contingent as a claimant for its title. They base this claim upon the assertion that their ritual and secret work have never been exposed, and, therefore, that colored men have never been able to get possession

of them. The secret orders which make a specialty of life insurance, like the American Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Chosen Friends and Senate of Sparta, religiously decline to admit colored men as members. Among the so-called colored orders are he Knights of Wise Men. Order of Star of Bethlehem, Knights of the American Eagle, Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Independent Order of Good Sons and Daughters of Solomon. The members of these orders deny the distinctively colored attribute. They declare that they do not draw the color line, since white men, and in some of them white women, are freely admitted, and nearly all of them have white

Holmes's Superstitions.

members, few though they may be.

Boston Letter. No one would think, to look at the small plump, dainty figure of the poet as he stands erect in his study-his favorite attitude-that he is both sensitive and superstitious, dislikes black cats and prefers to see the moon over his right shoulder. In his youth he tells us that the tall Lombardy poplars gave him the idea of funeral torches. and their closely-awathed limbs suggested Pharaohs stiffened in their cerements. Then he told me his favorite tree was the elm.

Nothing for Something.

New York Press. Another "endowment association" has just gone to pieces. It was a Maryland concern this time, and it promised to pay \$100 in one year on receipt of \$30 in monthly installments. Of course the idiots who went into it will lose their money. People who try to get something for nothing in this world generally end by getting nothing for something.

Fortunate for the Country.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicie. It is fortunate, in view of the composition of the coming Congress, that the Nation has a chief magistrate who can be depended upon to guard the financial integriREPUBLICAN NATIONAL POLITICS.

Hon. J. S. Clarkson's Paper Tells Why Harrison and Blaine Are Political Friends.

Iowa State Register. It is very plain that the Democrats, even with the great land-slide of last fall to reassure them, plainly see that the majority of the voters of this country are still Republicans.

So the word of electricity in the Democratic party is to create divisions and foment quarrels among Republicans. Most of all, the Democrats covet a quarrel between Blaine and Harrison. They realize that a breach between these two men means probable defeat to the Republican

Therefore their press editorially, their correspondents everywhere, the members of their party individually everywhere, are doing all that they can, first to create a public impression that a quarrel between Blaine and Harrison is sure, and next to excite the jealousy and ambition of each of these two Republican leaders, for Democratic benefit. General Harrison and Mr. Blaine are the

two Republicans in this Nation for whom the Republican party has conspicuously done very much. They are the two men who owe to the Republican party more in devotion, loval services and gratitude than any two men now living. No two men ever had a higher or more honorable duty resting upon them than these two men have to guard in every possible way the interests of the Republican party.

Their friends represent probably 80 per cent, of the membership of the party at this time. If they keep together in friendship as they ought to do, and as we have no doubt they will do, the unity of the party will be preserved, the honest majority that the party has among the voters of the country will be preserved and united, and victory neyt year will be certain.

The two men ought to be, must be and will be friends. They have upon them the coercion of their own honor, the coercion of party honor, and the coercion of party and national interests to be friends. For our own part, we have no doubt that they are friends. Mr. Blame has proved his devotion to the Republican party as superior to his own personal interest and ambition several times in a manner which at the time proved his unselfishness and his party fealty, and which in history will stand greatly to his credit and fame. Gen. Harrison has always shown himself a brave and determined and loyal Republican. He and Blame have always been friends and factional allies in the past fifteen or twenty

In the days when Blaine was the name to conjure with nationally, Harrison was a Blaine man. In the time when it was possible for Harrison to be nominated, and possibly only through the friendship of Blaine, Blaine was a Harrison man. The two men together, side by side in the highest places of the Nation, have wrought great works for the good of the Republic and the honor of the party. For two years, with one great achievement succeeding another, they have surprised and delighted the country by an administration which. while lacking in the warm quality of partisanship, has been nationally patriotic and very progressive in every good way. It has won the confidence of the business

ment stronger at many points. It has given new life to American commerce. It has proved again, as the Nation knew it before, the unequaled capacity of the Republican party for great wisdom and progress In all these remarkable achievements Harrison and Blaine have worked together. They have stood side by side as friends and co-workers. They have only to continue to stand side by side for two years more, as they have in the past, for the Republican

party to be sure of success in 1832, and they

both of them to receive the ampiest possi-

world. It has made the American govern-

ble honor which can further be bestowed upon them. As a Republican paper, we may speak plainly on this subject. So we say to Blaine and Harrison, and we say to all Republican leaders, let not the wedge of Democratic intention and guile be introduced between you. Let not the inventions of the enemy be made to lead you into any sort of rivalry, jealousy or feeling which may in the end defeat your party. With Harrison, and Blaine, and all the Republican leaders standing together, all united, the Republican party will succeed next year. With them divided, the struggle will be made much harder, if not impossible.

Let Harrison and Blaine keep together. The party has honored them both very greatly heretofore and can do them both full honor hereafter. Let all Republican leaders keep together. Let the Democratic party, standing on legs of fraud, with no moral right to an existence, not add to its chances of success by its wily programme to weaken the Republican party by divisions and quarrels among its leaders and ite

people.

Next spring, after the new Congress shall have made its record and the people themselves are ready to decide who they want, will be time enough for any actual rivalry or competition over the Republican nomination for President.

RECIPROCITY IN FORCE.

Two Treaties in Operation-Our Business with Cuba.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.) Reciprocity goes into effect to-day between this country and San Domingo and the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. Shipping men are somewhat divided as to what will be the enduring effects, if any, of this new departure, but all seem kindly disposed toward it, and many predict that it will lead to a speedy boom in certain lines of trade.

The treaty with Spain does not go into full operation until July 1, 1892, the measure which takes effect to-day being simply provisional, Spain's commercial agreements with other countries not allowing her to accord exclusive privileges to the United States just at present. San Domingo's reciprocity takes immediate effect, but this treaty is not regarded as of much impor-tance, as trade between this country and that is of little volume.

By the provisional treaty with Spain sugars, molasses, coffee and hides from Cuba and Porto Rico are to be admitted into this country free of duty, and in return these articles, among others, are to be admitted duty free into those islands. Salted or smoked meats, lard, tallow, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat, starch, cotton seed and oil, hay, fruits, vegetables, wagons, sewing machines, petroleum, coal, ice, woods in trucks or logs and in manufactured form.

In addition to these corn and corn-meal are to be admitted at a duty of 25 cents per hundred kilgrammes, or 224 pounds, and after Jan. 1, 1892, wheat at 30 cents per hundred kilogrammes, and wheat flour at \$1 per hundred kilogrammes. Under the full treaty the list of articles to be admitted free or at reduced rates of duty is very much larger. Inquiry yesterday among shipping men

showed that there are just three articles among the hundreds enumerated the demand for which is likely to be increased under this reciprocal arrangement. These are coal and lard, which go in free, and flour, which will pay a reduced rate. The demand for other articles, especially machinery, railroad material, stoves and some others, is also likely to been larged if American manufacturers push their goods vigorously. American soft coal will drive out the English product at the coaling stations, and flour and lard, by being cheapened The Earn line of steamships, which brings large quantities of iron ore and augar from Cuba to Baltimore and this port, expects to gain considerably by reciprocity, and is preparing to do a large export trade from Baltimore, to which city most of its vessels go since the establishment of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's

big plant at Sparrow Point. No new vessels will be added to the lines, as the present number is considered sufficient for all demands upon it for some time. Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the reciprocity treaties are likely to bring new ocean lines to Philadelphia; at least, there seems to be no talk of any now. It is probable, however, that the vessels which come here with sugar and iron ore will find increased cargoes for the return trip.

"I think it quite likely that there will be something like a beem under reciprocity for the first six months or so," said a wellinformed Walnut-street shipping man yesterday. "By that time England will have got her wind, and she will bring such a pressure to bear upon Spain that the latter will be compelled to accord to her the same etations, all occupations. We can drive | turned home, and immediately became the | ty of the government and the money inter- | privileges she extends to the United States. the President's carriage and do it better attorney of a wealthy West India ests of the people, and who "feels pledged" | "I hear that already Spain, in order to than the Irishman. We are porters on corporation, at a salary of \$25,000 per an- to do so to the extent of his official power. | make up for the loss of duties, is preparing | Conveyances 22; consideration.....\$27,200.00 | New York st.

to levy a direct tax upon the people that will give the same return. This will be hard on Cuba, which is already overtaxed, and will do away with many of the benefits of reciprocity. I can't say that I look for any enduring advantages to the United States from the new arrangement."

THE FREE-PASS EVIL. Judge Cooley's Heroic Plan for Showing the

Passes Are Unlawful. Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Record I am told that Judge Cooley, chairman of the commission, would, if he had kept his health, have made this year a special personal investigation of the free-pass evil, with a view to making a special personal effort to abate it. But he has been unable through illness to carry out his plan, and none of the other members of the commission have taken it up. Judge Cooley holds very positive opinions upon the free-pass question. He regards the practice as one of the most insidious and demoralizing forms of bribery, and believes that the moral sense of the people ought to be roused against it. He appreciates the railroad point of view, which seems to be that it is a necessary evil, and emphasizes the fact that it is a constant drain on stockholders as well as on those who, paying to ride, pay also the expenses of those who do not pay, the free-pass holders being, as a whole, those who are best able to pay, and the burden of all the transportation falling, therefore, on the comparatively poor. He has often pointed out that the absolute abolition of the free pass would enable railroads the country over to reduce their passenger rates to a point heretofore impracticable-perhaps even to a cent or a cent and a half a mile, as a maximum

For the present Judge Cooley had at least one remedy, heroic, and therefore difficult, but, he said, lawful and effective, and that was to refuse to pay your fare whenever you saw anybody else riding on a free pass. "Tell the conductor," he said, "that you will ride at the same rate as the man who pays no fare. No; he will not put you off. If he did you would have a good right of action against the road; but he will not. Conductors know as well as other railway officers that the free pass is an unlawful and unjust discrimination, and that every passenger is entitled to ride on the same terms as every other passenger in the same car." I confess I would not, being fond of peace. willingly try this remedy myself, much as I dislike free-pass bribery, but I commend it to Senator Chandler as having the approval of one of the foremost jurists of the country, who has paid special attention to railroad law and, above all, to the interstate-commerce act.

A CYCLE EIGHT FEET BIGH.

Slow Coaches at a Discount-A New Machine That Outruns an Express Train. Anderson Bulletin.

A one-wheel cycle eight feet high that a greenhorn can learn to ride in a minute and then write his name in the dust with it in fifteen feet of space, not to mention capacity of two miles in sixty seconds on a good, clear track, is the astonishing invention of Henry Gante, of Hazelwood. Last week Gante rode the phenomenon seventyroadway, and that was at the rate of much more than a mile a minute. Mr. Gante himself, on a wager of \$200, will leave Anderson some day next week, in the presence of a number of witnesses, so he says, at the same time the Southwestern leaves on the Bee-line railroad for Indianapolis, and he promises to arrive at the capital at least fifteen minntes before the train reaches there, notwithstanding that he will have to travel forty-six miles by highway, as against thirty-six by rail. If he does it in the face derson and Indianapolis is in no way prepared for such a lightning 'Monsieur" will have furnished the world with the biggest short of an actual tion possible flying-machine. Mr. Gante may be an enthusiast, but he has made application for patents in five countries, and his patent in this country is already assured. The new cycle will certainly make the fur fly in 'bike' circles, if it goes, for it will be sold for \$70, and its weight will be about fifteen pounds less than the ordinary Warwick safety.

The inventor claims that to propel his machine requires from seven to ten times less power than is required on the ordinary breycle. Indeed, the difficulty he seems to fear most is a vast excess of power, which will make the machine unmanageable to the ordinary person through its terrific

Holds Himself Too Cheap.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Somebody in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says that all that Jerry Simpson gets for booming the People's party is \$50 a speech. This is too little, and shows that Jerry holds himself too cheap; one of his chunks of financial wisdom couldn't be turned out by anybody else for twice the money.

Real-Estate Transfers. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twentyfour nours ending at S P. M. Sept. 2, 1891, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Hartford Block, No. 81 East Market

J. H. Clark to G. W. Trulock, lot 124 in Clark & Osgood's first addition to in square 157, in Brightwood...... Adelaide Hassey to G. W. Green, the northwest half of lot 369 in Fletcher et al.'s subdivision of outlet96..... 1,300.00 H. P. Clarke to W. J. Goodal, part of lots 63 and 64 in Talbott's revised D. P. Gray to J. D. McKevin, part of 422 in Spann & Co.'s second Woodlawn addition. M. Bates to C. W. Krill, part of lots 6,000.00 3 and 4 in Hall Place..... W. W. Grim to W. A. Callamore, lots 12 and 13 in Hamlin's subdivision of square 9 in Drake & Mayhew's second addition..... . W. Stout to M. A. Bryant, lot 9 in Stout's second addition.

J. W. Pennington to H. C. Roney, lots 98 and 99 in Ruddell & Vinton's Park Place M. J. Christian to E. E. Jones, lot 35 in Christian's East Washingtonstreet addition..... Henrietta Miller to Auton Schmidt, lots 1 to 8 in Downey's southeast lot 14 in square 12 in Lincoln Park. 1,000.00 Conveyances, 12; consideration ... \$18,375.00 The following are the transfers for Thursday,

H. R. Bond, trustee, et al. to J. W. Gibson, part of lot 2 in Brett, Braden & Co.'s addition . . R. Nickum to A. H. Bretzlaff, part of lots 11 and 12 in square 3 in Drake's . S. McCord to J. B. Carroll, lot 59 in Johnson's East Obio-street addition . H. Quick to C. W. Donson, lot 55 in Lazarus & Peirce's Meridian . B. Young to A. B. Howe, lot 94 in

1,500.00 2,100.00 J. Picard to E. R. Kimpel, part of lot 367 in Fletcher et al.'s subdivis-1,250.00 ion of outlot 94. N. Hofmeister to J. F. McShane, lo 14 in Edwards's subdivision of lot 3,150.00 vision of outlot 129..... Reuter to F. Reuter, trustee, lot 8 in Johnson & Hogshire's East Washngton-street addition. Reuter, trustee, to W. Reuter, lot in Johnson & Hogshire's East Wash-1,000,00 of lot 1 in square 4 in Hacker's sub-

division of outlot 9, west of White C. Bradford to C. F. A. Enders part of Riebel to M. Schutte, lot 4 in the Pennsylvania Company's addition ... W. Nackenhorst to G. W. Hedrick, part of lot 11 in square 7 in the southeast addition G. W. Hedrick to W. Nackenhorst part of lot 11 in square 7 in the southeast W. G. Forst to J. H. Witty, lots 28 and 29 in the United Brethren Semi nary addition to West Indianapolis. J. H. Witty to Caroline Paul, lots 28 and 29 in the United Brethren Sem-

inary addition to West Indianapolis

H. Phemister to A. Spencer, part of lot 12 in Wallace's second addition J. A. Hosbrook to W. Spitzfaden, lot 21 in Hosbrook's Prospect-street ad-A. N. Clark to David Cline, lots 18 and 54 in Olleman et al.'s Belmont . V. Brown to C. M. Montgomery, lot 20 in the United Brethren Seminary addition to West Indianapolis. A. W. Gnakle to G. H. Miller, part of

the northwest quarter of section 8. township 15, range 4..... 500.00 PO LET-TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT

HALINOIS AT GETTYSBURG.

Monument Marking the Positions of Her Soldiers on the Battlefield Dedicated Yesterday.

dedicated her handsome monument that marks the positions held by her soldier sons on the terrible first day of July, 1864, with ceremonies that were complimentary to the living as well as emulative of the dead. and ex-Governor Beveridge, began a tour of the battlefield. In the first conveyance was the Governor, Secretary of State Pearson, General Fitzsimmons, State Treasurer Wilson, Private Secretary Reeves and Brigadier-general Barkley. They led the way out Baltimore street to the Soldiers' National Cemetery, and up its shady avenue past the beautiful monuments that crown the spot where Lincoln made his immortal dedicatory address to the western circle near the vineclad rostrum. East Cemetery hill was given a short inspection and the ride was then continued until the "Devil's Den" was reached, when the party alighted. Governor Fifer then led the party up the rocks and looked down into the wide and deep crevices, where the rebel sharpshooters were found dead after the battle. The wheat field, which has been called the "bloody," but which is now studded with massive and beautiful regimental markers was visited, and the return to town was made in time for lunch

Two hundred and eighty members of the Illinois Republican Club, of Washington, D. C., arrived on a special train, at 1 o'clock, and then all the veterans and visitors reentered carriages and proceeded to the monument of the Eighty-second Infantry on Howard avenue, where the dedicatory exercises were scheduled to take place. Ex-Governor Beveridge presided, and, in a most happy speech introduced Governor Fifer, who delivered the principal address. In concluding, he transferred to the Gettysburg Eattlefield Memorial Association the three monuments. Hon. Edward McPherson, a director in the association and clerk of the national House of Representatives, accepted the trust in a speech exceedingly com-plimetary to the Illinois regiment, promising that the association would care for and protect them. Hon. A. C. Matthews, First Controller of the Treasury, was introduced, and spoke on behalf of the Illinois association, and Illinois Department Commander Col. M. M. Clarke made a few remarks. This closed the exercises, and the party broke up and went sight-seeing on the various avenues that render all portion of the battlefield accessible.

Handicapped by History.

Philadelphia North American. The young Democrats who aspire to lead the party in this State are handicapped. Some of them have read history, and they find that while individual Democrats were brave and loyal Union soldiers, the party three miles in one hour on an ordinary | was in sympathy with treason all through the war. It is a fatal legacy. The daddies of the present leaders ate sour grapes and the teeth of their sons are set on edge. Soon or late the new section will repudiate that old party of Bourbonism. These are the latter days.

Jerry Not Floored.

Boston Post. The man who attempts to floor Jerry Simpson when he is "doing the oratorical" attempts the impossible. For instance, the other day, Simpson, in one of his speeches, of the fact that the highway between An- | while enlogizing Daniel Webster, referred in complimentary terms to his dictionary. A friend on the stage pulled Simpson's coat-tail and whispered: "Noah was the man who made the dictionary." Simpson gave his friend a scornful look and whispered back: "Noah built the ark," and went on with his or stion.

Advice to Calvin.

Wheeling Intelligencer. Calvin S Brice will leave his home in New York to make some speeches in Ohio. Be very careful, Mr. Brice-the tax collector'll get you

you don't watch

AN ENTERPRISE Of No Mean Dimensions-The Finest Hair

Store in the West. Mrs. A. S. Fowler, importer and manufacturer of human hair, goods is now pleasently located at 251/2 West Washington street, the rooms of which she has furnished in a manner that speaks volumes for her taste and fancy. Separate apartments have been set aside for bair-dressing, manicure and hair-dyeing, besides treatment of the scalp, and the stock of cosmetics for face bleach and creams is large and varied, with all the leading makes of powder. The workmen are all artists, who are always posted on the latest and reigning style, as decreed by Dame Fashion. The place, viewed from a disinterested stand-point, is considered the finest in the West. with no superior in the East. Mrs. Fowler is now able to thoroughly suit her customers in every detail, and will keep open every Monday and Saturday night until 9 o'clock to meet the heavy demand that is increasingly made upon her.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. Continues to pay dividends at beginning of second year of policy, while most companies defer dividends for long periods, subject to forfeiture and loss. Average dividend for twenty years of Connecticut Mutual 34 1/3 per cent. of premium. Average dividend same time of thirty companies 1934 per cent. The per cent. of income used for expenses in 1890 by the Connecticut Mutual was a fraction over 9 cents, while that of other leading companies was over 20 cents out of each dollar received. Policyholders pay the expenses. C. P. GREEN, Agent, 68 East Market street.

Spencer and Martinsville Sanitariums. To enable persons to spend a quict Sinday at the Spencer and Martinsville mineral springs, the Pennsylvania Lines run a special train, leaving Indianapolis every Saturday at 6:30 p. m., and returning leave Spencer at 6:20 p. m. Sun-

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

Reduced Rates via the Pennsylvania Lines. On Sept. 15 and 29 excursion tickets at especially reduced round-trip rates will be sold from all principal coupon-ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh to points in the West, Northwest and Southwest, good returning for thirty days from date of sale. For further information apply to the nearest agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Harvest Excursions. On Sept. 15 and 29 the Vandalia Line will sell excursion tickets at especially reduced round trip rates from all coupon-ticket stations to points in the West, Northwest and Southwest,

The Short and Only Direct Line to Chicago Is the popular Monon Route, which runs the finest trains, consisting of Pullman vestibuled dining, sleeping, parlor cars and coaches. The Chicago terminal is Dearborn Station, Polk street, only two blocks from the Grand Pacific, Palmer House, Auditorium, Board of Trade, postoffice and custom-house. The Monon is the only Chicago line landing passengers in the heart of the city. Day Express, vestibuled limited, with dining car attached, leaves Indianapolis 11:35 a. m., arrive Chicago 5:20 p. m. Night Express, vestibuled limited, with magnificent Pullman sleepers and coaches, leaves Indianapo-Pullman sleepers and coaches, leaves Indianapolis 12:40 a. m., arrives Chicago 7:35 a. m. Indianapolis sleeper for Chicago can be taken at Enturday, Sept. at 0:30. 8:30 p. m. Ticket office 26 South Illineis street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

good returning for thirty days from date of sale.

For further information apply to the nearest

ticket agent of the Vandalia line

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other cause, and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FRIEND, a word with yeu' If you are troubled with any skin diseases or other cutaneous irritation, use Glenn's S lakur : oup. Do likewise if Your complexion be pimplen, blotched or sallow. You won't regret it. Sold by all druggists. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

TO LET-ROOMS.

AMUSEMENTS. ENGLISH'S And rest of week. Matinee to-morrow.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, Beginning TO-MORROW NIGHT, MERRY FARCE COMEDY GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 3.-Illinois to-day

Presented by HAVLIN'S COMPANY of Comedians and Singers.

Prices—Gallery 15c, Balcony 25c, Dress Circle 50c.

Orchestra and Orchestra Circle 75c. SEATS NOW

GRAND ——

All next week. FIRST PERFOMANCE on any stage of the NEW HISTORICAL DRAMA,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Prices-Gallery 25c, Balcony 50c, Orchestra Circle 75c, Orchestra Boxes \$1. seats on sale

FAIRVIEW PARK

Mrs. W. Z. LOVE. Or an Assistant,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 5, 5 o'cleck FREE EXHIBITION.

Balloon Ascensions and Parachute Jumps. Cars run at intervals of ten minutes during the afternoon and till 10:30 at night. Free Electric Fountain displays every night.

Sundays excepted. Check-room for care of baskets and band baggage. Telephone No. 1801 in connec-

tion with all points in city.

BRUSH BRILLIANCY

Arc and Incandescence

For particulars address BRUSH ELECTRIC CO. CLEVELAND. OHIO.

THE BEST REMEDY

SUFFEEING FROM COLD IN HEAD



able. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, regis, tered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

PIANO FORTES

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability EMIL WULSCHNEE, Sole Agent,

42and 44 North Pennsylvania strest. Indianasti. STEAM PLANTS.

Estimates and specifications furnished without cost to parties purchasing Engines, Bollers, Feed-Water Heaters and Steam Plants for electric railway lighting and general service THOMAS G. SMITH, JR., M. E., No. 11 Hammond Building, Cincinnail, O.

MOTICE TO MASTER BUILDERS. The Board of School Commissioners of the city of India napolls invites scaled proposals for the erection and completion of the new Library building, according to plans and specifications furnished by Williams & Otter, architects Pians and specifications will be on file in the office of the superintendent of library building and office of the architects, Dayton, O., on and after Monday, Bids must be marked on outside of envelope "Pro posal for erection of library building." Bids will be received at the office of the board

until 4 p. m., Friday, Sept. 25, 1891. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board of School Commissioners D. W. COFFIN, Secretary. H. C. HENDRICKSON, Supt. of Building.

DIED. WILSON-Mrs. Susan Wilson, Sept. 2. Hamilton and Dayton papers picase copy. FLETCHER-Warner J., son of Henry F. and Anna E. Fletcher, Thursday, Sept. 3, at 12:23 a.m., aged twenty years. Funeral Sunday, 2 p. m., from 356 North East street. Friends of the family in-

SOCIETY NOTICE. A TTETION, COMRADES-REGULAR MEET. A ing of Encampment No. 80 Union Veteran Legion, this Friday night, at Thomas Post Hall. Muster and WM. C. PHIPPS, Adjt

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED - FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND rooms by gentleman and wife; private family preferred. Address R., care Journal.

WANTED-ENERGETIC MEN TO BUY EXHL comes exhibiting them at fairs and towns. LEEDS & CO., Managers Exhibition Department for Ind.

FOR SALE.

************* DOR SALE-AT LESS THAN HALF COST, A ing of Fillebrown lathe, automatic punch and topshave, shafting, purleys, hangers, belting, vises tools, etc. Address J. R. & D. S. SANBORN, Norway, Oxford Co., Maine,

ANNOUNCEMENT. CHRESH'S BELECT DANCING ACADEMY. I Lessons every afternoon and evening, daily. TO NEWSPAPER MEN. A TEN. YEARS-OLD eight column Republican newspaper. Paid the editor last year, \$1,000 after expenses paid. Tell

the boys, cut this out and write me at once if you

wants business. W. A. MADARIS, Lyndon, Kan. FINANCIAL. OANS-MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F LI SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

SIX PERCENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

AUCTION SALE REAT AUCTION SALE-DON'T NEGLECT TO Tattend this great sale of the finest goods ever sole at auction in this city on Saturday, at 9:30 o'clock. o goods sent from the great furniture show, held in this city all the last month of July and not wishing to have them returned to the factory, consigned them to me to be sold out to the highest pidder at auction. The following is only a partial list. Two fine antique talk sideboards, three finecheval suites very fine; four suites English oak for bedrooms, four fine combina tion book cases, three fine parlor sets, very fine; two fine music cabinets, two fine bric a brac, fifteen tine brussels and other carpets, twenty fine chairs, three wardrobes, center tables, stands and also fine exten sion tables, lace curtains, portieres, chenille table covers, in fact everything you need for housekeeping

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

MOTICE OF DISSOLUTION-INDIANAPOLIS Nept. 4, 1891. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing in the commission siness at the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, under the firm, name and style of Gerce Wiggins & Co , is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John C. Blegler succeeding to the basiness of said late firm. The bus ness of said late firm will be closed up by William B. Geree. WILLIAM R. GEROR, WILLIAM EIEFABER,

THOMAS P. WIGGINS, JOHN C. BIEGLER. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST

I ing between Anguains Murphy and Orange D Reevesunder the firm name and style of Murphy Reeves & Company, has this day by mutual con sent of both parties been dissolved. The bus ness of the firm will be captimued by Augustus Murphy, who will pay all claims against the partnership and collect all debts due and owing the same Signed this 3d day of September, 1831, at Indian-

ORANGE D. REEVLA